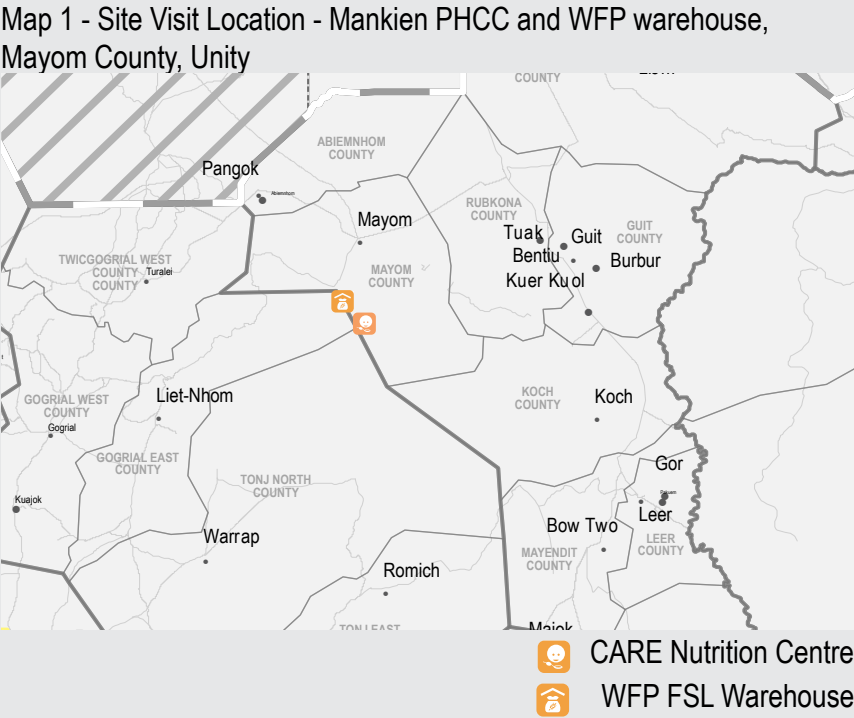


Introduction

The humanitarian situation in South Sudan has deteriorated since the onset of civil war in 2013, with an estimated 1,8 million internally displaced¹, 1,18 million displaced in neighbouring countries², and 3,7 million people food insecure³. DFID Humanitarian Assistance and Resilience Building in South Sudan (HARISS) programme is a five-year program seeking to save lives, alleviate suffering and support vulnerable communities’ ability to cope with and recover from challenges. Upon request from DFID, IMPACT Initiatives provided short-term monitoring and verification of HARISS contracting partner activities from December 2016 through May 2017.

CARE International (CARE) is a humanitarian organisation focused on emergency, rehabilitation and long term development. In Mayom County, CARE is implementing Food Security and Livelihood (FSL) programming through General Food Distribution (GFD) and Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) activities and nutrition programming through Therapeutic Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) activities for World Food Programme (WFP). This factsheet summarises the key findings of a monitoring and verification visit to Mankien Primary Health Care Centre (PHCC) and WFP storage facility in Mayom County, Unity State on 5 April 2017.



Project Summary

Contracting Partner: WFP
Implementing Partner: CARE
Sector: Nutrition, FSL

Site Visit Location: Mankien PHCC and WFP warehouse, Mayom County, Unity

Project Start Date: Not confirmed
Anticipated End Date: Not confirmed

Monitoring Methodology

IMPACT utilised the following methodologies to assess this project:

- Secondary data review of contracting (WFP) and implementing partners’ (CARE) proposal
- Verification of project activities, outputs and outcomes through four Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with CARE staff, one Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with beneficiaries, GPS mapping and physical verification of CARE TSFP site and FSL warehouse

KIIs with CARE staff provided insights into programme implementation. The FGD with beneficiaries provided insights into beneficiary perceptions of CARE programming.

Overview of Findings

CARE is implementing nutrition and FSL programming under a Field Level Agreement with WFP. CARE is jointly implementing nutrition programming under UNICEF. IMPACT visited a CARE TSFP based in Mankien PHCC and a WFP warehouse storing GFD products. In Mayom County, CARE reported employing a total of 56 Community Nutrition Workers (CNWs) and 16 Community Nutrition Volunteers (CNVs). The joint nutrition programming approach of WFP and UNICEF through HARISS provides a continuum of care for beneficiaries from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) through full recovery. However, as one KII indicated, there is a need for greater engagement with FSL actors implementing longer term FSL programming (e.g. agriculture, livelihoods). One CNW provided the example of a child that had cycled through Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP)-TSFP three times but continued to lose weight because the family had no sustained source of food. While OTP and TSFP provide a life-saving emergency service for children and Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) with SAM and Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), lack of partnership with FSL partners focused on livelihoods or integration of longer-term FSL programming such as income generating or agricultural activities results in cured beneficiaries losing the weight gained during treatment and returning to SAM and MAM levels. Similarly, while BSFP provides a prevention mechanism for acute malnutrition in children under five and PLW and GFDs provide a critical stopgap for populations with emergency levels of food insecurity, they do not provide sustainable food security mechanisms for beneficiaries. One KII recommended incorporating a technical extension to nutrition programming to provide ongoing agricultural support. Beneficiaries recommended creating a system to feed children over five with SAM or MAM because currently these children slipped through programming cracks.

Strengths	Challenges
<div><div>1. WFP reportedly provided strong technical and coordination support. KII with programme mangement noted that on two occasions WFP had sent technical staff to the field to provide programme support.</div><div>2. Beneficiaries reported that prevention messaging was the most important aspect of CARE programming because messaging reached the entire community. One FGD participant noted that prior to community messaging, community members did not know that exclusive breastfeeding provided immunity to children for infections.</div><div>3. KII with CNV reported that CNVs conducted outreach with men to increase community buy-in to the Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) messaging.</div></div>	<div><div>External Challenges</div><div><div>1. KII with programme management reported government interference in CARE operations by questioning the rationale for hiring one staff member over another.</div><div>2. Traditional population movements to farms in the rainy season and to the river during the dry season in Mayom County reportedly made it difficult to maintain continuity of child treatment. Despite CNV outreach, for families who moved with their cattle, the PHCC was too far to reach on foot.</div></div></div> <div><div>Internal Challenges</div><div><div>3. KII with programme management reported a delay in the receipt of GFD supplies, which had resulted in a temporary halt to GFD activities. This was particularly concerning as the upcoming rainy season would make roads impassable and further delay GFD programming.</div></div></div>

1. OCHA. South Sudan: People Internally Displaced by Violence. Nov. 2016.
2. UNHCR. South Sudan Situation Regional Overview. Dec. 2016.
3. FAO. South Sudan: Escalating Food Crisis in 2017. Nov. 2016.

WFP2 Project Factsheet: WFP - CARE International Nutrition Programme

Third Party Monitoring for DFID HARISS Programme

Proposed, Reported and Verified Project Activities, Outputs and Outcomes

IMPACT collected data from both primary and secondary sources to compare proposed, reported and verified project activities, outputs and outcomes. Non-verified items do not indicate that these activities, outputs, or outcomes are not occurring, but rather that the methodology did not capture this information.

- ☒ Reported or verified
- ☐ Non-verified items

	Proposed	Reported	Verified
	<i>Proposed items refer to activities, outputs and outcomes that were submitted in the contracting partner’s proposal to DFID.</i>	<i>Reported items refer to activities, outputs and outcomes that were reported in standard reporting to DFID or internal documents shared with IMPACT.</i>	<i>Frontline verified items refer to activities, outputs and outcomes that were verified through KIIs, FGDs or physical observation.</i>
Location	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mankien PHCC and WFP warehouse, Mayom County, Unity State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mankien PHCC and WFP warehouse, Mayom County, Unity State	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mankien PHCC and WFP warehouse, Mayom County, Unity State
Activities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TSFP for children under five and PLW with MAM <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TSFP messaging i.e. how to deliver nutrition supplements, hygiene practices, disease control and prevention, importance of Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs), IYCF practices and introduction of locally available and affordable energy-rich foods <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GFDs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BSFP <input type="checkbox"/> Transition from GFDs to conditional assistance <input type="checkbox"/> Cash-based transfer programmes in areas with markets <input type="checkbox"/> Scale up SCOPE registration	<i>Reporting documents not shared with IMPACT in time for factsheet development.</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TSFP for children under five and PLW identified with MAM <ul style="list-style-type: none">Physical observation of TSFP treatment siteKIIs confirmed screening of SAM and MAM, active case finding, community sensitisation and mobilisation and provision of TSFP <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TSFP messaging i.e. how to deliver nutrition supplements, hygiene practices, disease control and prevention, importance of ITNs, IYCF practices and introduction of locally available and affordable energy-rich foods <ul style="list-style-type: none">FGD with beneficiaries confirmed IYCF messaging through CNWs at facility level and through Mother to Mother Support Groups (MTMSGs) at community level <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GFDs <ul style="list-style-type: none">Physical observation of WFP warehouse with GFD supplies (i.e. sorghum) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BSFP <ul style="list-style-type: none">Physical observation of storage unit within Mankien PHCC containing BSFP supplies (Corn-Soy-Blend Plus Plus)
Outputs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality in timely manner to targeted beneficiaries <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IYCF messaging implemented effectively <input type="checkbox"/> Development and implementation of consultative framework to adapt food assistance modalities	<i>Reporting documents not shared with IMPACT in time for factsheet development.</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food, nutritional products, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity and quality in timely manner to targeted beneficiaries <ul style="list-style-type: none">Physical observation of WFP warehouse with GFD supplies (i.e. sorghum)KIIs confirmed GFD and BSFP programming <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IYCF messaging implemented effectively <ul style="list-style-type: none">FGD with beneficiaries confirmed IYCF community messaging through MTMSGsKII with IYCF Assistant indicated that after providing lessons to mothers, assistants asked participants what they understood to ensure that messaging was accurately received
Outcomes	<input type="checkbox"/> Stabilised or reduced undernutrition among children under five and PLWs <ul style="list-style-type: none">MAM treatment recovery rate (>75%)MAM treatment mortality rate (3%)MAM treatment default rate (<15%)MAM treatment non-response rate (<15%) <input type="checkbox"/> Stabilised or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted individuals <input type="checkbox"/> Increased programmatic adaptation to context appropriate assistance mechanisms <input type="checkbox"/> Creation of community assets and improved food production	<i>Reporting documents not shared with IMPACT in time for factsheet development.</i>	<i>Outcome indicators not measurable through verification methodology.</i>

Figure 1: WFP warehouse for GFD supplies in Mankien Payam, Mayom County



Figure 2: Mankien PHCC and location of CARE TSFP activities

